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EXAMINER	
DICKERSON, CHAD S	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/735,330	BRAWN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 December 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-84* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-84* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 31, 34, 45, 46, 57, 59, 61, 68, 70, 79 and 81 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- Re claim 31: on line 3 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 34: on line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 45: on the last line of the claim, the phrase "an individual" is suggested to be changed to -- a document --.
    - on line 3 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 46: on the last line of the claim, the phrase "an individual" is suggested to be changed to -- a document --.
    - on line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 57: on line 3 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 59: on line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 61: on line 2 of the claim, the phrase "the organizational data" is suggested to be changed to -- organizational data --.

- Re claim 68: on line 3 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 70: on line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 79: on line 3 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.
- Re claim 81: on line 4 of the claim, the phrase "the identity" is suggested to be changed to -- an identity --.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, 16-19, 24-30, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 53-56, 58, 60, 63-67, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80 and 82 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Koga '510 (US Pat No 6115510).

Re claim 1: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, comprising:

a scanner configured to substantially concurrently generate electronic images of documents (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56); and

print copies of the documents (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, wherein the scanner is configured to generate and store the electronic images in accordance with a preselected set of default parameters, wherein the default parameters include a default storage location (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the

memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a control system connected to the scanner, wherein the control system is configured to store at least one of a location and a type of a binding element associated with the documents (i.e. the CPU (240) initializes registers that are not represented in the system. It is well known in the art that the term "registers" refers to storage devices that hold a value to designate some type of instruction to be given based on a number in the registers. The numbers recognize both the types of staples and the location of the staples on the document; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 4, further comprising an interface connected to the control system, wherein the interface is configured to display multiple binding element types for selection (i.e. in Koga '510 a

binding element is considered the stapler. In figure 12, several types of staplers are shown, which performs the feature of displaying multiple binding element types for selection; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface configured to:

present the electronic images for review (i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29);

initiate the generation of the electronic images (i.e. in the system, once the images are scanned, the user can see the images on the display in the system. Shown in figure 6, the user is able to preview the image once the user decides to initiate the preview by choosing to look at the image on the CRT at step 504; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

Re claim 12: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, comprising:

generating electronic images of the documents (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent

through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

storing the electronic images at a storage location (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67); and

making a physical copy of the documents substantially concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image. The printing of the documents can occur as soon as the user requests the print. This request can occur

immediately after the scanning, which would perform the feature of making a physical copy of the documents substantially concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents scanned; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, wherein the storage location comprises a selectively changeable default storage location (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising storing at least one of a location and a type of a binding element associated with the documents (i.e. the CPU (240) initializes registers that are not represented in the system. It is well known in the art that the term "registers" refers to storage devices that hold a value to designate some type of instruction to be given based on a number in the registers. The numbers recognize both the types of staples and the location of the staples on the document; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 16, wherein storing the at least one of the location and the type of the binding element includes selecting a corresponding binding element from multiple binding element options presented on a graphical interface (i.e. in Koga '510 a binding element is considered the stapler. In figure 12, several types of staplers are shown, which performs the feature of displaying multiple binding element types for selection; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising performing quality control on the electronic images (i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The

display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires. The use of previewing the image is considered as quality control on the electric images since the images are viewed to see if the images meet the user's desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 18, wherein performing quality control on the electronic images is performed on an interface (i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29); and

the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images (i.e. in the system, once the images are scanned, the user can see the images on the display in the system. Shown in figure 6, the user is able to preview the image once the user decides to initiate the preview by choosing to look at the image on the CRT at step 504; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

Re claim 24: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate electronic images (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56); and

a control system connected to the scanner and configured to substantially concurrently store the electronic images (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67) and

generate physical copies of the images (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is further configured to generate organizational data associated with the images (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the images correspond to documents (i.e. it is understood in the system that the electronic images generated in the copier are images that represent documents that were scanned; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of binding element information, document boundary information, and duplex information (i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement" of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document boundary information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device (i.e. since the color copier in the system is both a scanner and a printer, it is considered as a multifunctional device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine (i.e. the scanner used in the

copier and the CPU (240) are integrated into a single multifunction device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising an interface connected to the control system, wherein the interface is configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images and transfer the commands and organizational information to the control system (i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a display connected to the control system (i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display (i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a printer configured to print the images (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 39: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate the images and substantially concurrently generate physical copies of the images (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning. Once the scanning is complete, a user can start a printing process of the images displayed to the user; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

an interface configured to receive organizational information regarding an organization of the documents (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63); and

a control system connected to the scanner and the interface (i.e. the scanner and the CRT display are both connected to CPU (240) in order to receive and to transmit information to the CPU (240); see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56), wherein the control system is configured to:

receive the organizational information from the interface (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63);

generate organizational data based on the organizational information (i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63); and

associate the organizational data with the images (i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and performs the above feature; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 40: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of binding element information, document boundary information, and duplex information (i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement" of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document boundary information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15

and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67).

Re claim 42: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device (i.e. since the color copier in the system is both a scanner and a printer, it is considered as a multifunctional device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65).

Re claim 43: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine (i.e. the scanner used in the copier and the CPU (240) are integrated into a single multifunction device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65).

Re claim 44: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 47: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a display connected to the control system (i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display (i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 48: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a printer configured to print the images (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 51: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet configured to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by the scanning of an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56); and

store the image data in a memory (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage

location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

Re claim 53: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the images correspond to documents (i.e. in Koga '510 the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are edited and previewed by the user before printing; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 54: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the computer system is further configured to:

receive organizational information relating to the images (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63);

generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information (i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63); and

store the organizational data in a memory with a set of image data corresponding to the images (i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and the information is stored in the registers to signify the type of stapling or image rotation is to occur to the associated image; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 55: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 54, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of binding element information, document boundary information, and duplex information (i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement" of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document boundary information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 54, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 58: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 54, further configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface (i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 60: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 54, further configured to selectively display the images and the organizational data (i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively

provide the images and the organizational data to the display (i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 63: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, wherein the program is configured to cause the computer to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by the scanning of an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56); and

store the image data in a memory (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

Re claim 64: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the images correspond to documents (i.e. in Koga '510 the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are edited and previewed by the user before printing; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 65: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to:

receive organizational information relating to the images (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63);

generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information (i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63); and

store the organizational data in a memory with a set of image data corresponding to the images (i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and the information is stored in the registers to signify the type of stapling or image rotation is to occur to the associated image; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 66: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 65, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of binding element information, document boundary information, and duplex information (i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement"

of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document boundary information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67).

Re claim 67: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 65, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 69: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 65, further comprising receiving commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface (i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 71: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 65, further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational data (i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display (i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 74: Koga '510 discloses an image processing apparatus capable of displaying image to be formed on sheet, comprising:

making physical copies of the images (i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

generating image data corresponding to the images substantially concurrently with making the physical copies of the images (i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent

through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

storing the image data in a memory (i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67);

generating organizational data relating to the images (i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63);

associating the organizational data with the images (i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and performs the above feature; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63); and

storing the associated organizational data in the memory (i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and the information is stored in the registers to signify the type of stapling or image rotation is to occur to the associated image; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 75: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, wherein the images correspond to documents (i.e. in Koga '510 the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are edited and previewed by the user before printing; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 77: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of binding element information, document boundary information, and duplex information (i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling

type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement" of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document boundary information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67).

Re claim 78: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 80: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface (i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that

receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 82: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational data (i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display (i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3 and 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 in view of Arimoto '733 (US Pat No 5369733).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 2, further comprising an interface connected to the scanner, wherein the interface is configured to initiate the generation of the electronic images (i.e. once a scanning operation is generated in the system, the CCD sensor reads an image and initiate the generation of electronic images in analog form before being sent to the A/D converter; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach facilitate changing the storage location.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses facilitate changing the storage location (i.e. in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store some type of data to be used by the printing system; see col. 2, lines 1-25).

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to facilitate changing the storage location in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 14, wherein:

the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images (i.e. once a scanning operation is generated in the system, the CCD sensor reads an image

and initiate the generation of electronic images in analog form before being sent to the A/D converter; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface (i.e. in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store a specific type of data to be used by the printing system. This feature incorporated in Koga '510 with the user interface performs the above feature; see col. 2, lines 1-25).

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

6. Claims 6, 13, 33, 41, 52 and 76 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 in view of Gann '460 (US Pat No 6965460).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface for providing commands to the scanner (i.e. the interface shown in figure 16 is capable of providing commands to the scanner in the copier to perform the scanning operation. The interface is also capable of performing other commands within the system; see fig. 1-3 and 15; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 10, lines 30-67 and col. 11, lines 1-67).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28). Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of receiving verbal commands regarding images via a voice recognition system in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface includes a voice recognition system in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface comprises a voice recognition system in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 52: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 76: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data (i.e. in Koga '510, the user can enter in commands on the interface commands relating to the stapling or rotation of an image that has been scanned into the system. This is an

example of receiving commands relating to the images and organizational information; see figs. 1-2B, 11, 12 and 15; col. 2, lines 1-67, col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving verbal commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses further comprising receiving verbal commands (i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a method further comprising receiving verbal commands in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

7. Claims 8, 9, 20 and 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 in view of Jiang '642 (US Pub No 2005/0040642).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a control system connected to the scanner (i.e. in the system of Koga '510, the scanner in the copier is connected to CPU (240), which controls a plurality of

functions in the copy machine; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images (i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Jiang '642 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a system for making images according to claim 8, wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document (i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number, occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system. This process is performed before the printing of the electronic image data with the attached Bates number occurs; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]); and

the reference numbers are included in the physical copies (i.e. Jiang '642 discloses that the Bates number used to identify the document can be included if this is important, or is required, for a specific application. Therefore, when the image data is printed out, the Bates number, or another identification number, is printed with the image data; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising further comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images (i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of inserting reference numbers into the electronic images in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Jiang '642 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach A method of making images of documents according to claim 20, wherein: the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document (i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the

insertion of a reference number, or Bates number, occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system. This process is performed before the printing of the electronic image data with the attached Bates number occurs; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]); and

the reference numbers are included in the physical copy (i.e. Jiang '642 discloses that the Bates number used to identify the document can be included if this is important, or is required, for a specific application. Therefore, when the image data is printed out, the Bates number, or another identification number, is printed with the image data; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

8. Claims 10,11, 22, 23, 37, 38, 49, 50, 61, 62, 72, 73, 83 and 84 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 in view of Murata '120 (US Pub No 2003/0086120).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a recording system connected to the scanner (i.e. in the system of Koga '510, the scanner is connected to an image memory processor (208) that records, or memorizes, the information being scanned into the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29), wherein the recording system is configured to record the electronic images on a medium (i.e. the images scanned into the system are recorded on the image memory. On the image memory (208), the images maybe modified or edited to fit the desires of the user. Since the electronic images are held in the system on the image memory (208), the image memory is considered to be a medium for recording the image data in the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29) and store a viewer program on medium (i.e. for the display processing in Koga '510, the software used to view the images has to be stored on some medium. In column 12, lines 1-24, a storage medium is used to store a control program used to work with the computer to perform functions with the image data on the host computer; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses store a viewer program on the medium (i.e. Koga '510 appears to not teach storing both image data and a control program on the same medium. In Murata '120, a storage medium is used to store both image data that is scanned and control data that is a program that allows a user to use the image reader in the system from the personal

computer. The feature of Murata '120 enables the user to store both a control program and image data on a storage medium. This feature combined with the feature of Koga '510 that is storing image data on a medium and a program stored on a medium that allows the user to see the stapling application on a current scanned document meets the above feature; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium in order to store both control data and image data on a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0029]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above. Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 10, wherein:

the scanner generates the electronic images in an initial format (i.e. when the scanner first begins to scan a document, the electronic image data generated is in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited. The user can manipulate the image data and change the format to the user's desired output. Before manipulation occurs, the system presents the original information to the A/D converter and other processing modules in the initial format, or the format immediately after scanning; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29); and

the recording system copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format (i.e. the image memory unit (208) records the electronic images on the medium

in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited; figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising:

copying the images onto a medium (i.e. the images scanned into the system are recorded on the image memory. On the image memory (208), the images maybe modified or edited to fit the desires of the user. Since the electronic images are held in the system on the image memory (208), the image memory is considered to be a medium for recording the image data in the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29); and

storing a viewer program on medium (i.e. for the display processing in Koga '510, the software used to view the images has to be stored on some medium. In column 12, lines 1-24, a storage medium is used to store a control program used to work with the computer to perform functions with the image data on the host computer; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses store a viewer program on the medium (i.e. Koga '510 appears to not teach storing both image data and a control program on the same medium. In Murata '120, a storage medium is used to store both image data that is scanned and control data that

is a program that allows a user to use the image reader in the system from the personal computer. The feature of Murata '120 enables the user to store both a control program and image data on a storage medium. This feature combined with the feature of Koga '510 that is storing image data on a medium and a program stored on a medium that allows the user to see the stapling application on a current scanned document meets the above feature; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium in order to store both control data and image data on a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0029]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above. Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 22, wherein generating the electronic images includes generating the electronic images in an initial format (i.e. when the scanner first begins to scan a document, the electronic image data generated is in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited. The user can manipulate the image data and change the format to the user's desired output. Before manipulation occurs, the system presents the original information to the A/D converter and other processing modules in the initial format, or the format immediately after scanning; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29); and

copying the images onto the medium includes copying the images onto the medium in the initial format (i.e. the image memory unit (208) records the electronic images on the medium in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited; figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images (i.e. in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is

configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 49: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the control system is configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images (i.e. in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 50: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images (i.e. in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a computer system further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a computer system further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 72: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, further comprising exporting the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. in

Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach exporting the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses exporting the images (i.e. in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the executable step of exporting the images in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 73: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a medium according to claim 63, further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a medium further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a medium further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 83: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the

program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach exporting the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses exporting the images (i.e. in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of exporting the images in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 84: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a method further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner

or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a method step further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

9. Claims 31, 34, 45, 46, 57, 59, 68, 70, 79 and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 in view of Matsumura '325 (US Pat No 5848325).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 30, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with

respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 45: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 44, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in an individual document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 46: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in an individual document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9,

lines 4-63), a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 56, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 59: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 58, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 68: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 67, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding

element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 70: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 69, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 79: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 78, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 81: The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 disclosed a method according to claim 80, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document (i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling

position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (i.e. in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

11. Murata '120 (US Pub No 2003/0086120) discloses a system for scanning a document, storing the scanned document on a medium and printing out the scanned document. Murata '120 also includes receiving information regarding finishing and applying that received information on the scanned image data.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/
Chad Dickerson
August 28, 2007

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